

FRY

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these *fruittree* tops. *Shakespeare.*
They took strong cities, possessed houses full of all goods,
wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruittrees* in abundance. *Neb. ix. 25.*

All with a border of rich *fruittrees* crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Wallr.*

FRUMENTACIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain. *Diell.*

FRUMENTY. *n. f.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

TO FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner. Answer.*

TO FRUSH. *v. a.* [*fruisser*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hammer.*

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

FRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRANEOUS. *adj.* [*frustras*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the demonstrations to the contrary so periphrastic, it is a marvel that any man, virtuously and piously disposed, should be so partially and zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South's Sermons.*

TO FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*frustror*, Latin; *frustrer*, Fr.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.
It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be *frustrate*. *Hooker, b. i.*

I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *frustrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion, which hath writ me down
After my seeming. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as *frustrate* of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedily yet to kill. *Dryden.*

Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wife to *frustrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milt. P. Lost.*

2. To make null; to nullify.
The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *frustrate* all such conveyances. *Spenser.*

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And *frustrate*d the conquest fraudulent. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to *frustrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

FRUSTRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.
He is down'd
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian busied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprise *frustrate*. *Raleigh's History.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *frustrate* the design. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Null; void.
Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become *frustrate*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

FRUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*frustratio*, Latin, from *frustrare*.] Disappointment; defeat.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with *frustration* and a curse. *South's Sermons.*

FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing.

FRUSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe's Par.*

FRUSTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY. *n. f.* [from *free*, foam, Danish. *Skinner.*]

1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.
They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws;
By him, as by chain'd frot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Forthwith the founts and seas, each creek and bay,
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals

FUE

Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in flocks, that cete
Bank the mid-sea. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from among the fry. *L'Estrange.*

So close behind some promontory lie
The huge leviathans, attend their prey;
And give no chase, but swallow in the fry.
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. *Dryd.*

2. A swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.
Out of the fry of these rakehell horreboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern continually supplied and maintained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I hem before the fry of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens founding timbrels sung. *Fairy Queen.*

Draw me no confutations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous fry
Of animals that flock the fry. *Oldham.*

The young fry must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt. *Cotter on Pride.*

FRY. *n. f.* A kind of sieve.
He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it through a fan or fry. *Mortimer's Husband y.*

TO FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat. *fries*, Welsh; *frijck*, Erse.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

TO FRY. *v. n.*

1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.
2. To suffer the action of fire.
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryd. En.*

3. To melt with heat.
Spices and gums about them melting fry,
And, phoenix like, in that rich nest they die. *Waller.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.
Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with fugar, and a little spice, spread upon bread toasted, is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from frying in the stomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Where no ford he finds, no water fries,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shoar,
That course he steer'd. *Dryden's En.*

FRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN. *n. f.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.
If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into the fire. *Houel's Vocal Verse.*

We understand by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that things go from bad to worse.
A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street, for an hour together, with the twinkling of a brass kettle or a fryingpan. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO FRY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fey*. See *Fon*.
A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been sub'd off and sub'd off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

FUB. *n. f.* A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED. *adj.* [*fuatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.
2. Disguised by false show.

FUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face.
Women chat
Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Pen. Johnson.*

Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered. *Cotter.*

TO FUDGE. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

Earnest brimming bowls
Leave every soul the table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the fuddled feet. *Thomf. Autumn*

TO FUDGE. *v. n.* To drink to excess.
Men, we see, will be whoring and *fudging* on still. *L'Estr.*

FUEL. *n. f.* [from *feus*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.
This shall be with hurning and *fuel* of fire. *If. ix. 5.*

This spark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Stak. H. VI.*

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;
And as the *fuel* sinks, the flame decays. *Pri r.*

TO FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combustible matter.
And yet the cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needful is,
To *fuel* such a fever long. *Donne.*

FUG

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame *Cowley.*
The *fuel*'d chimney blazes wide. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To store with firing.
Some are plainly oeconomical, as that the seat be well watered, and well *fuel*'d. *Watson's Architecture.*

FUELLER. *n. f.* [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philemet*.
Fueller colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn. *Locke.*

FUGACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.
Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and foot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH. *interj.* [perhaps from *Phi*.] An expression of abhorrence.
A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fight*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

FUGITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitivus*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.
Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke.*

Happiest, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, mistaking: *fugitive* theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.
The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdier vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

4. Flying; running from danger.
Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.
Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears?
Wandering; runagate; vagabond.
It was the most malicious furnish that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Watson.*

FUGITIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty.
Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon, Essay 8.*

Back to thy punishment,
False *fugitive*! and to thy speed add wings,
Left with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

We understand by some *fugitives* that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A shameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.
There are also in this realm of England too many, which, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitives*, which are there abiding. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your royal highness is too great and too just a monarch either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

FUGITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.
That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn ascending in distillation. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. *n. f.* [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in the trick of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The lascivious organist plies his grave and fancied decant in lofty *fugues*; or through the whole symphony artful and unimaginable touches adorn and grace the well-studied chords of some choice compofer. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,

FUL

Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant *fugue*. *Milt. P. L.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addison.*

FULCIMENT. *n. f.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.
The power that equiponderates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distances from the center or *fulciment*. *Wilkins.*

TO FULFIL. *v. a.* [*ful* and *fil*.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used.
Six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,
And correfutive and *fulfilling* bolts,
Sparre up the sons of Troy. *Stak. Troil. and Cressida, Prol.*

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.
They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Acts xiii. 27.*

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfill'd* her promise to the skies. *Dryden's En.*

3. To answer any purpose or design.
Here nature seems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Milt. P. Left.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.
If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,
Think for whole lake my breast that wound did bear;
And faithfully my last desires *fulfill*.
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. To answer any law by obedience.
Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Ro. xiii. 10.*

This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd, declar'st thy will
Fulfil'd, which to *fulfil* is all my bliss. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [*ful* and *fraught*.] Fully stored.
Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulf-raught* man, the best endu'd,
With some suspicion. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

FULGENCY. *n. f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter. *Diell.*

FULGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.
As from a cloud, his *fulgent* head,
And shape star-bright, appear'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. *More's Divine Dial.*

FULGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter.

FULGOUR. *n. f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.
Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Brown.*

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them. *More.*

FULGURATION. *n. f.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightning.

FULHAM. *n. f.* A cant word for false dice. *Hammer.*
Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulham's* hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shakef. care.*

FULIGINOUS. *adj.* [*fuliginosus*, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky.
The leaf of burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapours of dusky melancholy, and to cure madness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. *Houel.*

FULIMART. *n. f.* [This word, of which *Skinner* observes that he found it only in this passage, seems to mean the same with *foat*.] A kind of stinking ferret.
The fchat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FULL. *adj.* [pulle, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; without any space void.
Better is an handful with quietness than both the hands *full* with travel and vexation of spirit. *Ecc. iv. 6.*

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but *full* of warctulness. *Sidney.*

You should tread a course
Pretty and *full* of view. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are *full* of inconvenience; for they taint business through want of secrecy, and they export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon, Essay 49.*

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,
9 Y
I turn'd